

WRANGLING SENATORS

A Muddle Over the Appropriation Bill.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was given over to the consideration of the minority and majority reports from the Committee on Public Health and Education.

The question as to whether or not four normal inspectors should be employed, occupied the most of the time of the Senators.

Sensors J. F. Brown and Kanuha were very much opposed to the employment of four inspectors, giving as their reasons that the inspectors' duties were very light, they throwing the burden of their work upon the shoulders of their subordinates.

There was no morning session, that being given over to the committees in order to allow them to prepare their reports.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock, and the first business to be transacted was the minority report from Senator Russell of the Committee on Education. Senator Russell wanted to wait until Senator Achil moved to arrive and present the majority report, but upon the suggestion of Senator C. Brown the report was presented, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate.

Sir: The minority of the Committee of Public Health and Education begs leave to report in regard to the items of public instruction referred to him as follows:

The minority agrees with the rest of the members of said committee in the bill as a pay roll for support of schools, the Department of Public Instruction having produced sufficient evidence of the necessity of a large margin for thirty or forty additional school teachers during the next biennial period; also for the pay of teachers during the next biennial period; also for the pay of janitors and yardboys in larger schools.

The minority also agrees with the necessity of paying the Superintendent his back salary to April 1, 1901, in the amount of \$3,962.50.

As for the third item in the list, salary of four normal inspectors at \$5,000, total of \$20,000, and the last item of school agents, \$4,500, the minority recommends that this last item be stricken out and the offices of school agents be dispensed with and transferred upon normal inspectors who, in my opinion, can do that work more satisfactorily and without any prejudice to their other duties. I also recommend that another normal inspector be allowed to the large island of Hawaii, since that island has the largest number of school children scattered upon a very large area and the service of one inspector never can be so effective as on the other islands with a smaller number of children and smaller area.

The minority recommends that the third item be read thus: Salary of five normal inspectors and school agents, at \$5,000, \$20,000.

And that an additional item next to this be inserted, viz: Traveling expenses of five normal inspectors at \$1,000 each, \$5,000.

The minority further recommends that the item first should stand as already passed by the Senate and that an additional new item of \$1,163.50 for the payment of back salaries due to teachers be inserted.

In respect to the items of the Reform School the minority agrees with the other members of the committee.

Yours respectfully,

N. RUSSELL.

Sensor C. Brown moved the report be tabled to be considered with majority report on the same matter. Carried.

Sensor Achil arrived at this juncture, and immediately presented the majority report as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kaine, President.

Sir: Your Committee on Education to whom several items were referred respectfully report as follows:

First. Items 228 and 229: back salary of Superintendent from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901. Your committee found that the above officer did not draw any salary from June 14, 1900, as there is no salary of the office; the salary was drawn by the president of the Board of Education as Minister of Foreign Office before. The Superintendent performed his duties as stated in the Organic Act, and we believe he ought to be paid a reasonable compensation for the services he rendered. We recommend that an amount be inserted in the Appropriation bill as follows: Back salary of Superintendent from June 14, 1900, to April 1, 1901, \$3,962.50.

Second. Item 230: salary of four normal inspectors at \$5,000, \$20,000. We found out as follows: One inspector for the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, 1,600 scholars, and the Island of Oahu, excluding the District of Honolulu, 1,900 scholars; one inspector for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, 2,500 scholars; one inspector for the Island of Hawaii, 3,500 scholars; one inspector for the District of Honolulu 2,900 scholars.

We believe, according to the statements made by the superintendent and secretary of the Board, that amounts asked for the inspectors are money well spent. One of the inspectors (Mr. Buchet), who is in Honolulu further makes a request that an allowance for expenses be allowed to them, but we leave that to the House to decide.

Third. Item 234: pay roll support of schools, \$200,000. We found out that out of the amount asked the salaries of teachers who are teaching now amount to \$122,750; for next two years are to be paid. Also wages or salaries of yardmen, janitors and transient officers are to be paid. The Board also intends to employ thirty to forty more teachers in order that the new scholars may be taught, so we recommend that the amount of \$200,000 be passed.

Fourth. Item 235: salaries of school agents, \$4,500. This item was inserted in Appropriation bills for several years past; and we believe the Board of Education must have a person in each district to look out for the interests of schools; and we believe the amount was being well spent before; and we recom-

mend the amount be passed.

Fifth. Item 236: If the House will decide not to build a Reformatory School for Girls, the item 236 ought to be passed at \$2,400 and the items 230, 240 and 241 be stricken out. The item be passed as follows: Pay of guards of Reformatory School, \$1,800.

In regard to salaries of teachers, the Superintendent stated to us that salaries are fixed according to the certificates given to teachers, the length of time they taught, the positions of several schools, the numbers of scholars in each school, and the efficiency of the scholars. Respectfully submitted,

W. C. ACHIL,
J. B. KAOHI,
Members of the Committee of Education.

Cecil Brown moved the majority report be adopted. In regard to the reform school, C. Brown said that he did not think the building should be built at present, on account of the financial condition of the Territory at the present time, and that the matter of erecting the building could be deferred until the meeting of the next Legislature. If necessary, the present Reform School building could be used until such time as the new building would be put up.

In regard to the item of normal inspectors he agreed with the majority report, and that one inspector was all that was needed for Hawaii, the greatest number of scholars being in and around Hilo, therefore one inspector could cover the ground fully.

During Cecil Brown's talk, Private Secretary to the Governor A. G. Hawes, Jr., appeared at the door leading to the Senate chamber and vainly tried to attract the attention of the sergeant-at-arms, who was sitting in his chair dozing. Some little time elapsed ere the "peace officer" of the Senate took a tumble to himself, and upon looking around to see the cause of all the commotion, he found the Senators, jumped to his feet and mumbled, "Governor's message," and started up the aisle leading to the president's chair, with Secretary Hawes in tow. The message was then presented and read by the clerk, which was as follows:

Message to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

In view of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the effect that Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1893, entitled "An Act to provide for public loans," is still in force and that bonds may be legally issued in accordance with the terms of said Act and it also appearing from the statement of the Treasurer of the Territory that there still remain unissued bonds to the amount of \$799,000 authorized by said Act, I recommend the passage of an Appropriation bill making special appropriations for the use of the Territory during the succeeding biennial period, out of any moneys received by the Treasury from the loan authorized by Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1893, above referred to and submit the following estimates, the items of which may be found in the schedule of estimates submitted by the Governor under date of May 8, 1901.

I recommend the transfer of these items from the Appropriation bill for current expenses to the Appropriation bill above referred to; the remaining items of the Governor's estimates to be passed in the Appropriation bill for current expenses, with the exception of the item of \$7,000 for construction of roads in Puna, Hawaii, entitled "Twenty-one and one-half miles Volcano road to connect with railroad," which I recommend to be stricken out.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Acting Governor.

Executive Chamber, May 21, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sewerage, Honolulu \$123,400

Sanitary stream district, \$5,200

Material 5,000

Miscellaneous incidentals 17,000

and running expenses 17,000

House connections 15,500

15 per cent reserve, Vincent & Belser contract 17,900

Outfall sewer and incidentals 11,400

Harbor improvements, Honolulu 221,400

Youman's slip 39,000

Kawa slip 30,400

Youman's wharf 42,000

Kawa wharf 110,000

Harbor improvements, Hilo 25,000

Extension of wharf 20,000

Moorings 5,000

Filtration system, Honolulu 60,000

New building Insane Asylum 30,000

..... \$432,800

Roads and Bridges, Hawaii—

Homestead roads, 25 do. \$25,000

Wailuku bridge 15,000

Roads, Hilo 40,000

Widening and extension, Hilo streets 25,000

Honolulu to Paopao 25,000

Roads, Puna 10,000

Pahoa to R. K. 5,000

Kamale to Kalapana 5,000

Roads, Kau 32,000

To complete to Volcano 22,500

Rock crusher 2,500

Nihoa 2,000

Kahuku to South Kona 5,000

Roads, South Kona 10,000

Alaka 6,000

Honolulu to Hoopuloa 4,000

Road, Honouliuli, N. Kona 12,000

Road, Waimea to N. Kona, completion 22,000

Roads, Hamakua 40,000

Main road 15,000

Waipio grade 10,000

Homestead 15,000

Roads, North Hilo 45,000

Waikamalu to Mauiua 20,000

Waipunaui to Kilauea 14,000

Roads, Lihou, Maunaloa 4,000

Roads, Waialeale 3,000

Waialeale grade and steel bridge 1,300

Kalaheo grade 1,000

Roads, Waimea, upper bridge 3,000

..... \$432,750

Cecil Brown moved that consideration of the message be deferred, as he wanted to get an opinion from the Attorney-General on the matter before any action was taken. Dr. Russell seconded the motion.

Achil doubted the legality of placing the items referred to in the loan bill, as a recent decision of the Attorney-General denied them the right to act on any new loan measure.

Cecil Brown explained that the loan bill referred to was already passed, and all that would be required would be for the Treasurer to advertise and sell the bonds to those that wanted to purchase them.

Sensor Kalaualani said as there seemed to be some doubt as to the legality of the loan bill, suggested that action be deferred until the Attorney-General was heard from. The motion prevailed.

Sensor Brown then took the floor, and continued his interrupted talk on the items referring to public instruction.

In regard to the salary of school agents, which the minority of the committee asked to be stricken out, he said their duties were manifold, and at times very arduous, and that he considered the money well spent for such an office.

He agreed with Senator Russell that the back salary of teachers, amounting to \$1,163.50 should be paid, as the government owed the money, and would therefore be in honor bound to pay the claim.

Sensor Baldwin then moved the majority report be taken up and considered item by item.

The back salary of the superintendent from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, was placed at the sum mentioned in the majority's report, viz. \$3,962.50.

The salary of the four normal inspectors was then taken up, and occupied the balance of the session.

Sensor J. T. Brown did not see the necessity of having so many inspectors, and for that matter did not see the use of having any at all, as the present inspectors did not have anything to do, throwing all the work on their subordinates.

Sensor Russell rose to a question of privilege, and inquired of the honorable member whether or not he intended to do away with the office of inspectors altogether, or merely to reduce their salaries.

"If we had a less number of inspectors," retorted Brown, "we would see more of them. In the past when there was only one inspector, he was seen often, but now they are seldom around."

Sensor Kanuha was then recognized, and threw out some "hot air" on the subject. He acknowledged there had been an increase in morality, but that was no reason why there should be so many inspectors employed. There being such an efficient corps of teachers now the office of inspector was not as necessary as in former times.

Sensor Kalaualani said he believed in assisting the educational department as much as possible, but did not believe in useless extravagance. He then threw some bouquets at Senators Baldwin, Achil and Cecil Brown, who he said had been educated under the old order of things, when only one inspector was employed, and their intellectual qualities spoke very eloquently against an increase of inspectors.

Sensor Baldwin said when only one inspector was employed he only went over the ground once a year, and as there is a larger number of schools now, and new ones springing up almost daily, the need of more inspectors was apparent. Schools without inspectors were like large sugar plantations without a manager. There must be a head. He favored the four inspectors called for in the bill, but no more, and did not believe in reducing their salaries, as their expenses while out performing their duties were quite large.

Before anybody else could get a chance to speak, "Oily Bill" moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock today, as he wanted to talk on the subject, and what he wanted to say would take up the better part of an hour, and therefore did not want to tire the Senators at this time with his talk. The "bluff" worked beautifully, and upon the show of hands the president declared the Senate adjourned until 2 p. m. today, the members preferring adjournment to listening to a long talk from the Senator from Lahina.

♦♦♦

Rubber in Hawaii.

The attention of Jared Smith is respectfully invited to the matter of the cultivation of caoutchouc or india rubber on the islands. No better line of experimenting could be devised than that of testing different places on the islands as to their adaptability for this purpose, and nothing results. True, it would require from seven to ten years to thoroughly exploit the matter, but an industry would probably be thereby established which would prove a source of profit for the next hundred years.—Maui News.

♦♦♦

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents. H. T.

♦♦♦

PEACE ASSURED IN PHILIPPINES.

I believe in one year the entire Philippine archipelago will be as peaceful and quiet and law abiding as any race on earth of their general character and civilization. I think we can certainly hope that the peaceful and law-abiding character of the people will be better than that which now exists in Mexico, and very nearly as satisfactory to the condition of our Territories. General Joseph Wheeler in Leslie's Weekly.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

(From Thursday's daily.)

The First Judge of the First Circuit Court was occupied all day yesterday with matters pertaining to the reports of the grand jury on the charges of bribery against the members of the Legislature.

JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

Yesterday afternoon the suit for \$3,000 damages of Nellie A. Cooke vs. the Hollister Drug Company came up in Judge Edings' court, Attorney Peters appearing for the defendant and Attorney Robertson of Robertson & Wilder for the plaintiff.

The action for damages is brought for alleged injury to plaintiff by reason of the application of a face lotion purchased from the defendant upon prescription; the complaint stating that some harmful and poisonous ingredient had been added to the prescription through the negligence or carelessness of a drug clerk in defendant's employ, and that thereby the plaintiff suffered pain and injury in the swelling and discoloration of her face, to the damage in the sum of \$3,000.

The taking of testimony was completed late in the afternoon. Counsel for defendant moved for non-suit, the motion being overruled by the court, and the argument was continued until this morning.

The following is the list of jurors in the case: Ernest A. Ross, James L. Aholo, Ward S. Aholo, Vincent Fernandez, John Markham, Wm. H. Cunningham, William H. McNerny, Walter M. Pomroy, Henry Lese, William B. Rice, Manuel A. Gonsalves, Samuel L. Reckumano.

COURT NOTES.

William Fleming, secretary to United States District Attorney Baird, has been ill for some days, but is recovering from his indisposition, and able to be at his work again.

Harvey H. Hitchcock, plaintiff in the case of Hitchcock vs. The Hawaiian Tramways Co., Ltd., has filed his bill of exceptions on appeal to the Supreme Court.

A bench warrant issued Tuesday on indictment of the Grand Jury for the arrest of H. Anclon, on charge of larceny in the second degree, was yesterday filed with the clerk of the First Circuit Court, having been served. Also, the indictment for perjury against Walter G. Smith, bench warrant issued, and his bond of \$5,000, and similar papers on the indictments against Kamalu for rape, and against Sweetie Smith for assault and battery with a dangerous weapon.

The judgment role and bill of costs in the ejectment case of Sing Chong & Co. vs. Loo Hop Wai Company, in which judgment was given for the defendant in the sum of \$18.38, were filed yesterday by plaintiff's attorney. Costs are taxed at \$10.

MEYER VS. NAONE ANSWER.

The defendants in the case of Fred Meyer vs. David K. Naone and Jesse T. Naone have filed an answer to the complaint of plaintiff.

They admit the execution of the lease set out, but say that said lease was made upon the express covenant that the said lessee, plaintiff in said case, should faithfully keep and observe all of the covenants and conditions of said lease, and that in consideration thereof, as well as the payment of the rent in said lease stipulated, the lessee should enjoy peaceable and quiet possession of the premises so leased during the term of said lease, and by reason of the breach of said lease, and violation of the terms of said lease, the plaintiff failed to keep and perform, the same became null and void, and the plaintiff thereby forfeited all of his rights thereunder. They deny that they have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief in regard to the allegation that plaintiff expended the sum of \$500 or any other amount in improving said premises, and therefore deny the same, or that defendant expended any sum whatever as alleged. They also deny that by reason of unlawful acts of the defendants, the plaintiff was prevented from collecting any rents from said premises, and that plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of \$4000 or any other sum, and also deny that the special damage was suffered by the plaintiff by unlawful acts of defendants, or that defendants have taken into their possession the building mentioned in plaintiff's complaint, or that plaintiff owns any building on said premises. General denial is made to all the other allegations of the complaint. C. C. Biting is attorney for the defendants.

VIVAS VS. SILVA CASE.

In the case of J. M. Vivas vs. M. Gusmao Silva, an answer has been filed by the defendant, denying that the cursory estimate made in April, 1901, showed that defendant was injured by the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,324.40; but, on the contrary, alleges that that sum was shown to be due from the plaintiff to defendant. Other denials and allegations less material are made. A. G. Correa is attorney for defendant.

FEDERAL COURT.

William Turnbull, a native of Scotland, was yesterday made a citizen of the United States by process of the United States District Court.

DIVORCE CASES.

Tom Chan, libellee in the suit for divorce of Ah Sam vs. Tom Chan, has, by his attorney, E. L. W. Davidson, filed his answer to the complaint of the libellant, denying the allegations that he ever beat or abused the libellant or refused to supply suitable maintenance for her and their five children. He also alleges that she abandoned her home and domicile without cause or excuse, and since her desertion of libellee has been living an adulterous life with one Yee Kai, in violation of her marriage vows and duties. Libellee further avers that the suit for divorce has been brought without cause or excuse by libellant, who is, he alleges, the guilty and offending party. He prays that a decree be given him for absolute divorce from libellant, and awarding him the custody of their five minor children, and for costs of suit and proceedings.

"PRACTICAL" ART.

Critic—"Not a bad stretch of landscape, but haven't you laid out more than enough of it in water?"

Artist—"Not a bit of it. The picture is for a client who made his money in stock-watering operations."

Smith on a Mission.

Joseph Smith, son of the originator and first prophet of the Mormon faith, will shortly arrive in Hawaii upon a present living expedition.

Spending in Independence, Missouri, the descendant of the Mormon leader has declared that in a vision vouchsafed to him during the latter days of last month, he was instructed to proceed with all due speed to the South Seas, taking in the Sandwich Islands on the way, and there labor in the field of conversion. Assured success of the mission was given by the heavenly visitant.

According to the history of the Mormon church, after the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, there was some dissatisfaction felt by Joseph, the younger, in not being appointed as the leader of the Mormon people in his father's place. He then to an extent severed himself from the regular body and, migrating, started a Church of Latter Day Saints whose creed contained several modifications from those originally propagated by the pilgrim elders from Illinois. The new sect does not seem hitherto to have achieved wide distinction, but in the light of the recent vision, the ambition to be a leader among his people may be granted to the present Joseph Smith. Whether the local settlement of Mormons will welcome the visitor as one of themselves and a veritable prophet, is an open question.

The date of his arrival will probably come close to that of Bishop Heber J. Grant, one of the high dignitaries of the original Mormon church at Salt Lake City. Bishop Grant, as previously announced last month, will make a short stay in Honolulu on his way to the establishment of a new see in Japan, that country being a fresh field for missions as far as the Mormon church is concerned.

The local church of Hawaii celebrated its jubilee in Honolulu last December, when the late George G. Cannon and other elders of the faith visited the island to direct the services.

♦♦♦

Selling Chinese Certificates.

Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain was interviewed yesterday afternoon in regard to the complaints of certain Chinese that a charge of \$25 was being made for Chinese registration on Kauai.

Mr. Chamberlain says that no complaint has been filed in his office, and that he knows nothing about the matter officially, but that as hearsay, he had heard that when they were rushed at the registration office, and the Chinese were standing in a long line, waiting their turn, outsiders had approached different Chinamen and offered, for \$25, to secure them a place at the head of the line. This, says Mr. Chamberlain, is probably the foundation of the story. "I am certain," said he, "that the gentlemen who are in charge of registration on Kauai, would not do such a thing. Mr. Arthur R. Neely, formerly of Honolulu, is at the head of the registration work there, and Mr. L. Reuter and John Ferreira, two interpreters, thoroughly reliable, are his assistants. It is quite possible that outsiders may have been getting money from the Chinese under pretext of earlier registration. Mr. Hanson has not said anything to me on the subject, nor have I seen him. There have been no complaints of any nature made to this office."

♦♦♦

Fire at Paia.

At about 11:30 on Monday night a fire broke out in the cane at Kaheka, Paia, and before the flames could be extinguished about ten acres of ripe cane had been burned over. As the cane will at once be cut and ground, the loss will be nominal. Some assert that the fire was set out by the Porto Ricans, but this is extremely improbable, and the real origin of the fire is unknown.—Maui News.

♦♦♦

THE SALESWOMAN

WHY IT IS SOMETIMES HARD FOR HER TO BE PLEASANT.

A Clerk in a Minneapolis Dry Goods Store Tells How She Became Able to Perform Her Duties Easily.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Have you ever stopped to think that the position of a saleswoman in a large dry goods store is a particularly trying one? Working long hours, being compelled to stand most of the time, and being expected to look pleasant, regardless of suffering which she may be enduring, is it any wonder that weak, nervous women find it impossible to follow this occupation? Everyone will be interested in the experience of Miss Nellie M. Tomlinson of 3118 Minnehaha avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., who is a clerk in one of the large dry goods stores of that city. She says:

"When I was eight years of age I had the scarlet fever and it left me with weak kidneys and a complication of diseases. I was nervous, and finally became so bad that I left school and did not go for an entire term. I had headache all the time and was too irritable to talk with any one. The least excitement seemed to make my heart flutter and a fainting spell would follow. At times I became so dizzy that I would have to sit down until the feeling passed away. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I had no color whatever in my face. I was a mere skeleton, and had to lie down several times during the day. I had one of the best physicians in the city, but he did not help me.

"My parents read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in one of our city papers, and thought it would be wise for me to give them a trial. I began to get better when I had taken the first box, and by the time I had used two and a half boxes I was cured. I can perform with easy my duties as clerk in a dry goods store. I was never so well as I am today, and it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Signed, NELLIE M. TOMLINSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of December, 1900.

B. M. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 4 boxes, \$2.00.

Gives New Life

Strengthens the Nerves.

"When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible depression; and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous. Mr. Charles Richardson, of 37 Lincoln Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"Once my arms were covered with sores that were worse than boils. They were deep-rooted in the flesh and caused great suffering. My blood was in a awful condition. At another time I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me from both of these violent attacks. The first time it took all impurities out of my system; and the last time it built me up and gave me new life. Now I am strong, work hard, and sleep well."

Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. They are purely vegetable.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 4d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish